Electrification of villages in M.P. and Chhattisgarh

†856. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government as to the rural electrification for the entire country;

(b) what are the details of such villages of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh which have not been electrified so far; and

(c) by when all the villages of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) A scheme "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana" (RGGVY) of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 with an objective of providing access to electricity to all households over a period of four years. Under this scheme 90% Capital Subsidy will be provided for:-

Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB)

Provision of 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines in blocks where these do not exist.

Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI)

- Electrification of un-electrified villages
- Electrification of un-electrified habitations
- Provision of distribution transformers of appropriate capacity in electrified villages/habitation(s)

Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply

Decentralised generation-cum-distribution from conventional sources for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective provided it is not covered under the programme of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme.

Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) and Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) will

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities including

- irrigation pumpsets
- small and medium industries
- Khadi and village industries
- cold chains
- healthcare
- education and IT

This would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

- The scheme *inter-alia* provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme.

For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under this scheme prior commitment of the States will be taken before sanction of the projects for:-

(i) deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under this scheme.

(ii) provision of requisite revenue subsidy to the State utilities as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.

States will also be required to make adequate arrangements for supply of electricity and there shall be no discrimination in the hours of supply between rural and urban households.

Rural Electrification Corporation is the nodal agency for the implementation of RGGVY.

(b) As per 2001 census, number of un-electrified villages in Madhya Pradesh are 1643 and in Chhattisgarh, it is 1212.

Projects for four districts of Madhya Pradesh at the cost of Rs. 200.6 crore have been approved till date. The districts are Bhopal, Guna, Ashok Nagar and Chindwara covering 75 un-electrified villages and 4382 electrified villages with un-electrified rural households.

Project for one district of Chhattisgarh at the cost of Rs. 37.07 crore has been approved till date. The district is Kawardha covering 111 un-electrified villages and 845 electrified villages with un-electrified rural households.

(c) All the villages in the country including that of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are to be electrified by 2009 as per guidelines issued under RGGVY.

Electrification of villages in Jharkhand

†857. SHRI AJAY MAROO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrified villages at the time of formation of Jharkhand State *i.e.* on 15th November, 2000;

(b) the number of villages electrified after 5 years of constitution of the State along with those un-electrified till date;

(c) the amount released by Central Government to the State of Jharkhand under this programme during the last five years;

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the progress of the rural electrification; and

(e) if not, what steps are being taken to expedite the pace of rural electrification?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The number of electrified villages at the time of formation of Jharkhand State *i.e.* on 15th November, 2000 is 5108 as per the information given by Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB).

(b) The number of villages electrified after five years of the constitution of the state is 9239 as per information given by JSEB and the number of un-electrified villages as on date is approximately 20,000.

(c) Rs. 575.52 crore have been released by Central Government to Jharkhand state during the last five years under various Rural Electrification schemes namely Minimum Needs Programme, Rural Electrification component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana and Kutir Jyoti.

(d) and (e) (i) With a view to expedite rural electrifiction programme in the country including Jharkhand, Government of India has introduced "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana" (RGGVY) in April 2005 for rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification. Under this scheme 90% Capital Subsidy will be provided for Rural Electrification projects.Balance 10% will be loan assistance on soft terms by Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. The scheme *inter-alia* provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in all rural habitations in the country with 100% capital subsidy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.